

L. A. APPIA, M.D.,  
Geneva.

LOUIS AMÉDÉE APPIA, one of the oldest practitioners in Geneva, who died recently in his 80th year, was born at Frankfurt-on-the-Main in 1818, where his father was pastor of the French Reformed Church. After receiving his preliminary education in his native town, he studied medicine at Bonn and afterwards at Heidelberg, where he took his Doctor's degree in 1842. After pursuing his studies for some time in Paris, he settled at Frankfurt, but in 1849 he went to Switzerland, the home of his family, and practised for some years at Jussy. In 1853 he moved to Geneva, where he acquired a large practice, especially in diseases of the eye.

During the Italian campaign of 1859 he was struck by the horrors of war which he saw on the battlefields of Magenta and Solferino, and he took a considerable part in the organisation of the Red Cross Society and in the conclusion of the Geneva Convention. In 1864 he served as Surgeon in the Dano-Prussian war. From 1867 to 1871 he was Secretary of the International Committee for the Saviour of Wounded Soldiers, and attended Congresses on the subject as delegate at Berlin, Vienna, Brussels, and Rome.

In 1867 he issued in collaboration with M. Gustav Moynier a philanthropic treatise, entitled *War and Charity*, based on what he had seen not only in the Italian campaign, but as surgeon in the Schleswig-Holstein campaign. In 1866 he saw still more of war and embodied his experiences in letters which were afterwards republished under the title of *Visit to the Camp of Garibaldi, or the Wounded of the Battle of Bezzecca*. In recognition of his work in connection with the Red Cross he was decorated by several Governments. He was also a corresponding member of a large number of academies and medical societies, and received from the Academy of Naples the prize for military surgery. As a proof of his energy at a age when such ordeals are particularly repellent to most persons, it may be mentioned that Appia passed all the examinations for the doctor's degree of Paris when he was nearly 60 years of age. He was a man devoted to his work and full of the enthusiasm of humanity.

We regret to announce the death of Dr. GIUSEPPE BEBI, the Director of the Antirabic Department of the Hospital of Faenza, who was assassinated in his study a few days ago. Dr. B-bi was one of the pioneers of serumtherapy in Italy, and was the author, in collaboration with Professor Testi, of a valuable treatise on scurvy. He also contributed a number of papers to the *Gazzetta degli Ospedali* and other medical journals.

DR. REGINALD RATCLIFF HOARE, F.R.C.S. Edin., of Aston Road North, Birmingham, whose death on March 23rd is announced, was highly esteemed in the neighbourhood in which he practised. He had been in failing health for a year, and had been confined to bed for four months before his death. Last Christmas his patients and friends presented to him a testimonial of the value of over £200. Dr. Hoare, who obtained the diplomas of L.S.A. in 1866, of L.F.P.S.G. in 1878, and of F.R.C.S. Edin. in 1879, was, on first going to Birmingham, appointed Resident Medical Officer to the Birmingham Lying-in Hospital. He was subsequently appointed Honorary Surgeon to the Industrial School, Gem Street, and also Honorary Medical Officer to the Aston Fire Brigade. His funeral was attended by a large number of friends, and among those who sent tokens of their respect was Dr. Conan Doyle.

CREMATION IN GERMANY.—Cremation appears to be making headway in Germany. In addition to the crematoria at Gotha, Heidelberg, and Hamburg, one has recently been established at Jena. The last has been erected by private subscription, and is reserved for private use. There is a likelihood of another being erected before long at Mannheim. Germany now stands third among the nations in respect of the number of its crematoria. Italy comes first with 24, America next with 22, Germany is a bad third with 4; then come England with 3, France with 2, Sweden with 2, Denmark with 1, and Switzerland with 1.

## NAVAL AND MILITARY MEDICAL SERVICES.

### THE NAVY.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL THOMAS S. BURNETT has been placed on the retired list, March 11th. He entered the service as Surgeon, January 15th, 1859; became Staff-Surgeon, December 16th, 1870; Fleet-Surgeon, October 29th, 1880; Deputy-Inspector-General, May 3rd, 1889; and Inspector-General, September 2nd, 1896.

The following appointments have been made at the Admiralty:—GERALD T. S. SICHEL, Surgeon, to Malta Hospital, March 31st; THOMAS E. HONEY, Surgeon, to the *St. Vincent*, March 31st; THOMAS S. HARTLEY, Surgeon, to the *Gibraltar*, March 31st; JAMES W. FISHER, M.D., Inspector-General, to Plymouth Hospital, April 1st; CHARLES G. MATTHEW, M.B., Surgeon, to the *Renown*, March 31st; ROBERT D. JAMESON, Surgeon, to Chatham Hospital, undated.

### ARMY MEDICAL STAFF.

SURGEON-MAJOR W. R. CROOKE-LAWLESS, M.D., from the Army Medical Staff, is appointed Surgeon-Major, Scots Guards, *vice* Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel E. H. FENN, C.I.E., who exchanges, April 2nd.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel E. H. FENN, C.I.E., from the Scots Guards, is appointed Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel, Army Medical Staff, *vice* Surgeon-Major W. R. CROOKE-LAWLESS, M.D., who exchanges, April 2nd.

Surgeon-Major EDWARD D. FARMAR BRINGHURST retires from the service, receiving a gratuity, April 2nd. His commissions are dated Surgeon, July 30th, 1881; Surgeon-Major, January 16th, 1895. He was in the Egyptian War of 1882, receiving a medal and the Khedive's bronze star, and in the operations in Zululand in 1888.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel ROBERT WILLIAM TROUP died at Down Place, Dover, on March 28th, at the age of 56. He was appointed Assistant Surgeon, September 30th, 1863; Surgeon, March 1st, 1873; Surgeon-Major, April 28th, 1876; and Honorary Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel on retirement, September 26th, 1888. He served with the Royal Artillery in the left column Doar Field Force of the Bhootan expedition of 1864-65, and was present at the capture of Fort Dalimkote and stockades of Nagoo and Chamoorchie (medal with clasp); in the Ashanti war in 1874, when he was present with the 42nd Highlanders at the battle of Amoaful, capture of Bequah, battle of Ordahsu and capture of Coomassie (medal with clasp); and in the Egyptian war of 1882, including the action at Kassasin on August 28th and the battle of Tel-el-Kebir (medal with clasp and Khedive's star).

### ARMY MEDICAL RESERVE.

SURGEON-CAPTAIN THOMAS HOLT, M.B., and Volunteer Battalion the East Lancashire Regiment, is appointed Surgeon-Captain, April 2nd.

Surgeon-Lieutenant G. R. J. FLETCHER resigns his commission, April 2nd.

Surgeon-Lieutenant GEORGE MELVILLE, M.B., 6th Volunteer Battalion the Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment), is appointed Surgeon-Lieutenant, April 2nd.

### THE YEOMANRY AND VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

SURGEON-MAJOR W. J. NAISMITH, M.D., Ayrshire (Earl of Carrick's Own) Yeomanry, is promoted to be Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel, April 2nd.

Surgeon-Captains W. FERGUSSON, M.D., 1st Banff Artillery, and J. W. HININGS, 1st Herefordshire Rifles, are promoted to be Surgeon-Majors, April 2nd.

Surgeon-Major H. WRIGHT, 1st Volunteer Battalion the Lincolnshire Regiment, is promoted to be Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel, April 2nd.

The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed Surgeon-Lieutenants in the corps specified, April 2nd: SAMUEL H. PERRY, 2nd Volunteer Battalion the Lincolnshire Regiment; EDMUND F. BINDLOSS, 1st (Hertfordshire) Volunteer Battalion the Bedfordshire Regiment; JOSIAH OLDFIELD, 1st Volunteer Battalion the Essex Regiment; PETER MITCHELL, M.D., 5th (Deeside Highland) Volunteer Battalion the Gordon Highlanders.

Surgeon-Lieutenant C. E. LISTER, 4th Volunteer Battalion the Hampshire Regiment, has resigned his commission, April 2nd.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel WILLIAM GEORGE SHEPHERD, M.D., F.R.C.S., late 1st Middlesex Volunteer Rifles, died at 30, Myddelton Square, London, on the 30th ult., aged 83 years.

### THE NOMINATIONS FOR MEDICAL DUTY WITH THE ARMY.

THE request which the Director-General of the Army Medical Department has addressed to various medical schools asking for the nomination of civil surgeons to serve with the troops at home has led to some differences of opinion. The Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, after a long discussion, has approved of its President nominating two civil surgeons on the conditions laid down. It was felt that the statement in the House of Commons ought to be accepted as a concession of the principal claims of the Army Medical Staff, and that it would be wrong to refuse the help which is needed in the interval which must elapse before a new warrant can be issued. The Council, however, expressed the hope that the warrant would be issued without delay. The Provost of Trinity College has also agreed to nominate two gentlemen. On the other hand, the Royal College of Physicians in Ireland has passed the following resolution: "Pending the issue of a warrant in accordance with the statements recently made in the House of Commons by Mr. Powell Williams, M.P., Financial Secretary to the War Office, as to prospective arrangements for improvements in the Army Medical Department, which arrangements, if carried out as indicated, would, it is believed, at once secure a competition by a sufficient number of high-class candidates to fill the vacancies that now exist in the service by competitive examination in the ordinary manner, the College is of opinion that in the interests of its licentiates and of the Army Medical Staff it is not advisable that any recommendations for the temporary employment of civil surgeons for duty with Her Majesty's troops in the United Kingdom should be made by the President in accordance with the request made to him by the Director General."